

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 3362 第二千五百三十八號

日九月初八年十一月九日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1884.

六月

七十二月九日

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 24, GLANGOLE, British str., 2,000, J. Hogg, Master 22nd Sept., General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.
September 25, PECHU, British steamer, 880, Hunt, Whampoa 26th September, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.
September 25, GLENAGARRY, British str., 1,955, A. Taylor, London 13th August, and Singapo- 20th September, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.
September 25, IMBROS, British steamer, 1,275, Lowry, Hamburg 4th August, and Singapo- 13th September, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.
September 25, LYDIA, German steamer, 1,160, L. N. Thygesen, Hioe 19th Sept., General—SIEGMUND & CO.
September 26, NANO, British steamer, 883, Gao, D. Pitman, Foochow 23rd September, Amy 24th, and Swatow 25th, General—DOUGLAS LARBAK & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
26TH SEPTEMBER.
Alaud, German str., for Hongkong.
Hornswoggle, British str., for Hongkong.
Ratling, British str., for Yokohama.
Pebble, British str., for Swatow.
Nuptia, British str., for Singapore.
Glenogle, British str., for Singapore.
Glaucus, British str., for Amoy.
Aldo, German bark, for Long-Sum Day.

DEPARTURES.

September 26, ESMERALDA, British steamer, for Amoy.
September 26, PARCEVAL, French gunboat, for Foochow.
September 26, ROHILLA, British steamer, for Europe.
September 26, PEGUILLI, British steamer, for Swatow.
September 26, MARIE, German str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED
For Glenogle, str. from Foochow.—Mr. and Mrs. Lake, and Mr. Nelson.
For Lydia, str. from Hioe.—2 Europeans.
For Glenogle, str. from London.—Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Lang, Messrs. Reoch, Goss, and Reid, from Singapore.
For Nanjing, str. from Canton, Wok, and Parara.
W. L. Hunter, F. D. Cooper, T. J. Anderson, and L. Grunauer, 4 Europeans, and 163 Chinese, departed.
For P. & O. str. *Rochelle* from Hongkong.—Mr. Anderson, For Bombay, Capt. Full, For London—Messrs. F. A. Cooper, B. R. Rock, R. N. C. F. Parker, and Jas. Dixon, For Shanghai, For Penang.—Chinese. For Bombay, Mr. S. Abraham and servant. For Venetia, Mr. W. V. Gantiss, and Dr. B. C. Attarberg.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Nanay* reports left Foo- chow on the 23rd inst. Aug 24th, and Arrived 25th. Steamers in Foochow.—Mr. Goss, H. B. M. S. Champion, Captain, *Merlin*, and *S. U. S. Mersey*.
Sir R. Douglas, and *Ascent*.
A NOVEMBER.
This month passed off No. 2 Boay bound for Foochow. Steamers in Amoy—*Cheng-hua*, *Kian*, *Kao*, and *H. B. M. S. Tresor*.

AMOY SHIPPING.

September 17, Namo, British str., from Hongkong.
17, George, British steam launch, from Hongkong.
17, Seawo, British str., from Swatow.
17, Thales, British str., from Taiwan.
17, Pekon, British str., from Tamsui.
18, Iro, German bark, from Newchwang.
18, F. Balogh, Get-3-m., sch. from Newchwang.
18, Hermann, German bark, from Newchwang.
19, Douglas, British str., from Hongkong.
19, Douglas, British str., from Newchwang.
19, Diana, British str., from Hongkong.
20, Mexico, Amer. str., from Swatow.
20, Lenox, British str., from Shanghai.
20, Fa-yew, Amer. str., from Shanghai.
21, Glanore, British str., from Newchwang.
21, M. Deutschland, Ger. str., from Newchwang.
21, Fusini, Amer. str., from Hongkong.
22, Sapphire, Brit. corv. from Hongkong.
23, Audacious, British frigate, from Hongkong.
23, Advance, Siamese bark, for Ningpo.
23, Louise, German str., for Newchwang.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPEAN PORTS

IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(For last Month's Advice.)

Bonelli (s.) Hank... Aug 8
Jason (s.) Shanghai... Aug 9
Gloucesters (s.) Foochow... Aug 10
Jupiter... Aug 11
Evangeline... Hioe... Aug 12
Highflyer... Manila... Aug 13
Isle de Luzon (s.) Manila... Aug 13

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Joe Ratson... Cardiff... May 7
P. N. Blanchard... Cardiff... May 26
H. M. Firebrand... Plymouth... May 27
John Alman... London... June 10
Winchester... Bristol... June 11
Mako... London... June 12
Imperial... Bristol... June 13
H. M. S. Wanderer... Plymouth... June 14
Nithsdale (s.)... Greenwich... June 15
Gredan... Cardiff... June 13
Northampton (s.)... London... June 14
Oscar... Cardiff... June 15
Kasten (s.)... Huddersfield... June 19
Elizabeth... Liverpool... June 23
Uptonham (s.)... Antwerp... June 23
Invincible... Cardiff... June 25
Metz Maru (s.)... Greenwich... June 25
Elliott... Cardiff... June 25
Albany (s.)... London... Aug 9
Gloster (s.)... London... Aug 9
Glasgow (s.)... Greenock... Aug 9
Tate (s.)... London... Aug 9
Sagam Maru (s.)... London... Aug 13

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

MR. LOUIS JUDELL, Please to Sign our Firm on account of leaving China and we have authorized Mr. OSCAR NOOT to Sign our Firm's Name from the date.

H. E. NEALE & CO.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1884. [1761]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [1761]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of attorney given to me by Mr. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, our Firm Ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHAMPOOING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1884. [

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS, SURGEONS,
AND
CERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSAGE SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm of A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. 133

DEPARTMENT OF MATTERS.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE bears
the autograph signature of
Lea and Perrins on a red
label. See also
Proprietors, Worcester, and
Crosse & Blackwell, London.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE
of Worcester & Olivers
throughout the world.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be
addressed to "The Editor" and those on business, "The
Advertiser," and individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
concerned.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.
After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1884.

It is difficult at the present moment to say
what is the temper of the Chinese Government :
whether they are pacifically disposed or otherwise.
According to some Tientsin and Pe-
king correspondents, the Government are bent
upon a most strenuous opposition to French
expansion, and our writer declares that
the Empress has determined to refuse an
indemnity to the last. The Mercury asserts
that the literary mandarins are "franciscally anxious
to come to a settlement," and if by
the "literary mandarin" it means Li
HUNG-CHANG and his followers, the assertion
may not be wide of the mark. But the star
of Tsu Tung-tang is just now in the ascen-
dant at Peking, and the old warrior is breath-
ing fire and vengeance. It is possible, of
course, that beneath all the show of defiance,
there may be a desire for peace, but it certainly
has not taken form yet, and nothing has
occurred to indicate that the influence of Li
HUNG-CHANG is again waxing in the Imperial
Council. The Chinese Government have
not yet been materially affected by the hos-
tilities ; they believe that the reverse sus-
tained at Foochow was a mere accident of
war, and have confidence that their forces
will do better next time. It is also probable
that they believe the French are not in earnest,
and do not relish the prospect before them ;
they count, perhaps, somewhat on the
discipline of the French nation to incur
the expense that a considerable war will en-
tail ; and, finally, there can be little doubt
that they think the interruption to and
interference with foreign trade which the war
is causing will at length bring about the
intervention of the Treaty Powers. Of course
they are reckoning, in this instance, without
the host, but the self-deception is to be de-
plored, as it can only tend to prolong the
conflict. The sooner the Peking Authori-
ties understand that they have nothing
to hope for from foreign intervention the
better, it will be for all parties. The
Treaty Powers would doubtless be only too
glad to give their services as mediators in
the dispute, and do what they can to promote
a rapprochement if the belligerents showed
any desire for a peaceful settlement of their
difficulties. It cannot be expected, however,
that the Powers can heal the breach unless
the disputants are willing. Meanwhile, the
Chinese officials will do well to be careful not
to cause needless interference with foreign
trade and rouse a spirit of general exasperation
against them for their imbecility and
bravado.

It seems to us that the obstacles to peace
will come from China. — The Chinese have al-
ready lost more by the war than the indemnity
demanded for the Langson affair amounted to, and they are still just as indisposed to pay up.
But the question arises, whether, when
the Chinese Government are reduced to sub-
mission, there will then be any reliable head
to treat with. The Viceroy of Chihi, who
has until lately been regarded as the virtual
ruler of the Central Kingdom, made the
Convention of Tientsin, with Captain Fournier,
yet he was either powerless to prevent the
breach of faith that followed soon after, or else he was guilty of the blackest trea-
cher. For the present we are inclined to
believe that Li HUNG-CHANG, like some
other powerful Chinese officials have, is
only the dictator of the hour ; and that Pa-
lace intrigues decide the policy of the
Chinese Empire. If this be the case ; if it be
true that the emprise of an ignorant woman,
the jealousy of some narrow-minded
mandarins, or the cabals of the Palace eunuchs,
are to decide the acts done in the name of
a puppet Emperor, will civilised Western
Powers consent any longer to treat with a
Government necessarily so impotent and un-
stable ? When the time arrives for France
to settle the terms of peace, will the care to
negotiate them with an irresponsible official
who may be degraded the next day for con-
ceding the very terms he had been instructed
to agree to ? The French Government have
before them examples of the fatuity and use-
lessness of such a proceeding. They have
seen how the Treaty of Livadié, negotiated
under telegraphic instructions from Peking,
was subsequently repudiated and the luck-
less Cixie How disgraced. They know too

well how, as soon as Captain Fournier's
back was turned on China, the Convention
he had signed was violated, though it was
concluded with the official generally re-
garded as the most puissant and most re-
liable in the empire. Will they, if involved
in a long and costly war, care to make terms
with a Government incapable or unwilling
to carry them into effect ? Hardly, we
think. They may require—they would be
justified in the demand—that the Govern-
ment should be remodelled, that the Emperor
should be emancipated from the
seclusion of the Palace, that he should be
accessible to the Foreign Ministers, and that
the Regency should be entrusted to a responsi-
ble Prince or official who could be recogni-
zed as the head and fountain of authority
at Peking. Either this must come to pass,
or a partition of the Empire will eventually
take place. That the division of China into
two empires, north and south, has its ad-
vantages among the French we are aware, and
though we are doubtful whether this would
be desirable, less likely things have hap-
pened within the last half-century.

Bring to the pressure upon our space the
Commercial Intelligence, &c., will be found on
our fourth page.

The French gunboat *Parcival*, Capt. Thurelins,
left here yesterday morning for the Min River
to join the rest of the French fleet.

The usual meeting of the Hongkong Gun
Club will take place at their grounds at Kowloon
this afternoon. A supply of cartridges will be
on the ground.

The Straits Times says that among the French
war vessels to reinforce the fleet on the China
coast are the corvette *Champlain* and the
cruiser *Nicolo*.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
concerned.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.
After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1884.

It is difficult at the present moment to say
what is the temper of the Chinese Government :
whether they are pacifically disposed or otherwise.
According to some Tientsin and Pe-
king correspondents, the Government are bent
upon a most strenuous opposition to French
expansion, and our writer declares that
the Empress has determined to refuse an
indemnity to the last. The Mercury asserts
that the literary mandarins are "franciscally anxious
to come to a settlement," and if by
the "literary mandarin" it means Li
HUNG-CHANG and his followers, the assertion
may not be wide of the mark. But the star
of Tsu Tung-tang is just now in the ascen-
dant at Peking, and the old warrior is breath-
ing fire and vengeance. It is possible, of
course, that beneath all the show of defiance,
there may be a desire for peace, but it certainly
has not taken form yet, and nothing has
occurred to indicate that the influence of Li
HUNG-CHANG is again waxing in the Imperial
Council. The Chinese Government have
not yet been materially affected by the hos-
tilities ; they believe that the reverse sus-
tained at Foochow was a mere accident of
war, and have confidence that their forces
will do better next time. It is also probable
that they believe the French are not in earnest,
and do not relish the prospect before them ;
they count, perhaps, somewhat on the
discipline of the French nation to incur
the expense that a considerable war will en-
tail ; and, finally, there can be little doubt
that they think the interruption to and
interference with foreign trade which the war
is causing will at length bring about the
intervention of the Treaty Powers. Of course
they are reckoning, in this instance, without
the host, but the self-deception is to be de-
plored, as it can only tend to prolong the
conflict. The sooner the Peking Authori-
ties understand that they have nothing
to hope for from foreign intervention the
better, it will be for all parties. The
Treaty Powers would doubtless be only too
glad to give their services as mediators in
the dispute, and do what they can to promote
a rapprochement if the belligerents showed
any desire for a peaceful settlement of their
difficulties. It cannot be expected, however,
that the Powers can heal the breach unless
the disputants are willing. Meanwhile, the
Chinese officials will do well to be careful not
to cause needless interference with foreign
trade and rouse a spirit of general exasperation
against them for their imbecility and
bravado.

It seems to us that the obstacles to peace
will come from China. — The Chinese have al-
ready lost more by the war than the indemnity
demanded for the Langson affair amounted to, and they are still just as indisposed to pay up.
But the question arises, whether, when
the Chinese Government are reduced to sub-
mission, there will then be any reliable head
to treat with. The Viceroy of Chihi, who
has until lately been regarded as the virtual
ruler of the Central Kingdom, made the
Convention of Tientsin, with Captain Fournier,
yet he was either powerless to prevent the
breach of faith that followed soon after, or else he was guilty of the blackest trea-
cher. For the present we are inclined to
believe that Li HUNG-CHANG, like some
other powerful Chinese officials have, is
only the dictator of the hour ; and that Pa-
lace intrigues decide the policy of the
Chinese Empire. If this be the case ; if it be
true that the emprise of an ignorant woman,
the jealousy of some narrow-minded
mandarins, or the cabals of the Palace eunuchs,
are to decide the acts done in the name of
a puppet Emperor, will civilised Western
Powers consent any longer to treat with a
Government necessarily so impotent and un-
stable ? When the time arrives for France
to settle the terms of peace, will the care to
negotiate them with an irresponsible official
who may be degraded the next day for con-
ceding the very terms he had been instructed
to agree to ? The French Government have
before them examples of the fatuity and use-
lessness of such a proceeding. They have
seen how the Treaty of Livadié, negotiated
under telegraphic instructions from Peking,
was subsequently repudiated and the luck-
less Cixie How disgraced. They know too

The Straits Times says that among the French
war vessels to reinforce the fleet on the China
coast are the corvette *Champlain* and the
cruiser *Nicolo*.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
concerned.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.
After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1884.

It is difficult at the present moment to say
what is the temper of the Chinese Government :
whether they are pacifically disposed or otherwise.
According to some Tientsin and Pe-
king correspondents, the Government are bent
upon a most strenuous opposition to French
expansion, and our writer declares that
the Empress has determined to refuse an
indemnity to the last. The Mercury asserts
that the literary mandarins are "franciscally anxious
to come to a settlement," and if by
the "literary mandarin" it means Li
HUNG-CHANG and his followers, the assertion
may not be wide of the mark. But the star
of Tsu Tung-tang is just now in the ascen-
dant at Peking, and the old warrior is breath-
ing fire and vengeance. It is possible, of
course, that beneath all the show of defiance,
there may be a desire for peace, but it certainly
has not taken form yet, and nothing has
occurred to indicate that the influence of Li
HUNG-CHANG is again waxing in the Imperial
Council. The Chinese Government have
not yet been materially affected by the hos-
tilities ; they believe that the reverse sus-
tained at Foochow was a mere accident of
war, and have confidence that their forces
will do better next time. It is also probable
that they believe the French are not in earnest,
and do not relish the prospect before them ;
they count, perhaps, somewhat on the
discipline of the French nation to incur
the expense that a considerable war will en-
tail ; and, finally, there can be little doubt
that they think the interruption to and
interference with foreign trade which the war
is causing will at length bring about the
intervention of the Treaty Powers. Of course
they are reckoning, in this instance, without
the host, but the self-deception is to be de-
plored, as it can only tend to prolong the
conflict. The sooner the Peking Authori-
ties understand that they have nothing
to hope for from foreign intervention the
better, it will be for all parties. The
Treaty Powers would doubtless be only too
glad to give their services as mediators in
the dispute, and do what they can to promote
a rapprochement if the belligerents showed
any desire for a peaceful settlement of their
difficulties. It cannot be expected, however,
that the Powers can heal the breach unless
the disputants are willing. Meanwhile, the
Chinese officials will do well to be careful not
to cause needless interference with foreign
trade and rouse a spirit of general exasperation
against them for their imbecility and
bravado.

The Straits Times says that among the French
war vessels to reinforce the fleet on the China
coast are the corvette *Champlain* and the
cruiser *Nicolo*.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
concerned.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.
After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1884.

It is difficult at the present moment to say
what is the temper of the Chinese Government :
whether they are pacifically disposed or otherwise.
According to some Tientsin and Pe-
king correspondents, the Government are bent
upon a most strenuous opposition to French
expansion, and our writer declares that
the Empress has determined to refuse an
indemnity to the last. The Mercury asserts
that the literary mandarins are "franciscally anxious
to come to a settlement," and if by
the "literary mandarin" it means Li
HUNG-CHANG and his followers, the assertion
may not be wide of the mark. But the star
of Tsu Tung-tang is just now in the ascen-
dant at Peking, and the old warrior is breath-
ing fire and vengeance. It is possible, of
course, that beneath all the show of defiance,
there may be a desire for peace, but it certainly
has not taken form yet, and nothing has
occurred to indicate that the influence of Li
HUNG-CHANG is again waxing in the Imperial
Council. The Chinese Government have
not yet been materially affected by the hos-
tilities ; they believe that the reverse sus-
tained at Foochow was a mere accident of
war, and have confidence that their forces
will do better next time. It is also probable
that they believe the French are not in earnest,
and do not relish the prospect before them ;
they count, perhaps, somewhat on the
discipline of the French nation to incur
the expense that a considerable war will en-
tail ; and, finally, there can be little doubt
that they think the interruption to and
interference with foreign trade which the war
is causing will at length bring about the
intervention of the Treaty Powers. Of course
they are reckoning, in this instance, without
the host, but the self-deception is to be de-
plored, as it can only tend to prolong the
conflict. The sooner the Peking Authori-
ties understand that they have nothing
to hope for from foreign intervention the
better, it will be for all parties. The
Treaty Powers would doubtless be only too
glad to give their services as mediators in
the dispute, and do what they can to promote
a rapprochement if the belligerents showed
any desire for a peaceful settlement of their
difficulties. It cannot be expected, however,
that the Powers can heal the breach unless
the disputants are willing. Meanwhile, the
Chinese officials will do well to be careful not
to cause needless interference with foreign
trade and rouse a spirit of general exasperation
against them for their imbecility and
bravado.

The Straits Times says that among the French
war vessels to reinforce the fleet on the China
coast are the corvette *Champlain* and the
cruiser *Nicolo*.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
concerned.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.
After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1884.

It is difficult at the present moment to say
what is the temper of the Chinese Government :
whether they are pacifically disposed or otherwise.
According to some Tientsin and Pe-
king correspondents, the Government are bent
upon a most strenuous opposition to French
expansion, and our writer declares that
the Empress has determined to refuse an
indemnity to the last. The Mercury asserts
that the literary mandarins are "franciscally anxious
to come to a settlement," and if by
the "literary mandarin" it means Li
HUNG-CHANG and his followers, the assertion
may not be wide of the mark. But the star
of Tsu Tung-tang is just now in the ascen-
dant at Peking, and the old warrior is breath-
ing fire and vengeance. It is possible, of
course, that beneath all the show of defiance,
there may be a desire for peace, but it certainly
has not taken form yet, and nothing has
occurred to indicate that the influence of Li
HUNG-CHANG is again waxing in the Imperial
Council. The Chinese Government have
not yet been materially affected by the hos-
tilities ; they believe that the reverse sus-
tained at Foochow was a mere accident of
war, and have confidence that their forces
will do better next time. It is also probable
that they believe the French are not in earnest,
and do not relish the prospect before them ;
they count, perhaps, somewhat on the
discipline of the French nation to incur
the expense that a considerable war will en-
tail ; and, finally, there can be little doubt
that they think the interruption to and
interference with foreign trade which the war
is causing will at length bring about the
intervention of the Treaty Powers. Of course
they are reckoning, in this instance, without
the host, but the self-deception is to be de-
plored, as it can only tend to prolong the
conflict. The sooner the Peking Authori-
ties understand that they have nothing
to hope for from foreign intervention the
better, it will be for all parties. The
Treaty Powers would doubtless be only too
glad to give their services as mediators in
the dispute, and do what they can to promote
a rapprochement if the belligerents showed
any desire for a peaceful settlement of their
difficulties. It cannot be expected, however,
that the Powers can heal the breach unless
the disputants are willing. Meanwhile, the
Chinese officials will do well to be careful not
to cause needless interference with foreign
trade and rouse a spirit of general exasperation
against them for their imbecility and
bravado.

The Straits Times says that among the French
war vessels to reinforce the fleet on the China
coast are the corvette *Champlain* and the
cruiser *Nicolo*.

that province in pressing military affairs. This may be in connection with the contemplated attack on Tonquin. You Ching-ming is once more shielded from attacks of censure. There is an allusion to the prohibition of all proposals to pay an indemnity, the object speaking of him. The Emperor is determined to risk the indemnity to the last. Wu Siau has been largely supposed, says the editor, that this prohibition to advise payment of indemnity to France came from the Cabinet, but it was really by direct order of the Emperor to Prince Chu, that the edict containing that prohibition was taken down in writing, and she assumes the entire responsibility of it.—*Daily News Correspondent*.

AFFAIRS AT FOOCHOW.

PEKING, AUGUST 13TH, 1884.

The *Hawkins* leaves to-day, and just a few words to let you know how things are going on here. H.M.S. *Champion* is still here, and the merchant steamers *Antenor* and *Gordon Castle*, and *Ardie* is coming in. The sailing vessel *Batavia* is still here. It is not safe to go ashore in the neighbourhood of the *Arrow*, but the natives are cooling down, and trade has never been better. The *Ameland* is now shipped without difficulty. The officials, however, are just as cheeky as ever, so far as they are concerned; the lesson given them by Admiral Corbett has been little good. And, indeed, what does China care for the safety of a few thousand men and the destruction that has been brought about. The man who is most contented is that when the *Tea* *Changting* comes in, he will have time to do something with the French. It is believed that Admiral Corbett intends to return with three or four thousand troops and occupy Fuchow. He has no easy task before him, if he attempts it, and I pity the foreigners at Nantai. As soon as the Chinese troops experience a defeat, they are sure to be more brutal than natural, that they will fall back on the side, and who can predict the result? The Chinese, however, are determined to do what they have set out to do, and the *Hawkins*, like the *Arrow*, takes the largest number of native passengers away that has ever been known to leave for your port in a single steamer. Soldiers and coolies are busy in the harbour, trying to remove what they can from the wrecks, and many are already dragging for big guns. Some are recovered from the Yang-tze, I hear, are to be taken to Foochow, and others are being sent to the *Ameland*. The *Ameland* has arrived, and they have been landed near Kinsay. The steamer cleared out immediately, and was not interfered with by the French.

THE CREW OF THE *NISERO*.

H. M. S. *Pegasus* arrived at Penang on the 14th September, having on board the eighteen survivors of the crew of the *Nisero*. The original number of the crew was twenty-five. The survivors were released by the Rajah of Penang on the payment of the sum of \$40,000, which sum was paid by the *Pegasus* when the crew were brought down to the place where the *Nisero* had been captured. The crew were received by the Acting Governor, Mr. Smith, at the Government Offices. The *Penang Gazette* gives an account of the interview. First the mate (Mr. Wright) and then each of the men, separately and by name, and with a few words of explanation as to the position each had held on board ship, and the part which had been taken in the history of the crew during the term of their imprisonment were introduced by Mr. Martin, the Hon. Envoy, who heartily shook hands with each of them and expressed his very great pleasure in seeing them there and bidding them welcome to Penang. Taking their cue from the mate, everyone thanked the Governor for his kind welcome and expressed their pleasure in finding themselves in such happy circumstances. One of the men, in good-humour now, with a smile, and all the world a-glow, turned a twinkling eye towards the whole affair, by the way in which he expressed His Excellency's hand, and assured him that His Excellency could not be more glad to see him than he was to see His Excellency. From the statements made by Mr. Wright and the men, it seems that though they had had to suffer some hardships—especially with regard to their food—their rations consisted of "mutton, ham, and mutton," consisting of "in regard to the Rajah's treatment of them generally. His Excellency behaved to them, as kindly as any way after his own fashion." Two of the men made up attempt to escape, but after being away two days and three nights they had to return. They knew the direction in which to make for, but had not been able to find the roads. They had been days up among the trees, and walking during the night in the direction as far as they could judge, from which they had been brought. They did not come across a single native during that time, and as they could get no food, they had to return to the place they started from. They were not punished for making the attempt, but were told that if anything of the sort happened again the guards would fire upon them.

His Excellency expressed the pleasure he had in seeing the men, congratulated them on their behaviour during the time of their captivity, and complimented Kelly and Halgreen, the men who tried to escape, on the admirable spirit they displayed in making the attempt to establish communications.

The men, during their stay at Penang were accommodated at the house of Mr. Kelly, not because they were sick, but because it furnished a comfortable accommodation. All their wants were attended to, and they were to leave home by the steamer *Bimed*, which was expected to leave on the 17th or 18th. They were all well and in good spirits. The Dutch inhabitants of Olphuth subscribed the sum of \$1000, and sent the same on board the *Nisero*. Mr. Tolson, who on the part of the Queen, presented the money to be distributed among the men, expressing a hope that, in distributing the money, the widows and orphans in Europe of the deceased members of the crew would not be forgotten.

MONEY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, on Property in Hongkong, sum varying from \$30,000 to \$300,000. For Particulars, apply by letter to "NEMO," Office of this Paper. Hongkong, 1st August, 1884. [1423]

T. ALGAH AND COMPANY, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, RENTS COLLECTED, BROOKES & CO., UNDERWRITERS, MOURNING STATIONERY, &c., MONUMENTS ERECTED, 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [122]

CEYLON HAND-BOOK AND DIRECTORY. Hongkong, 11th May, 1884. [14]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. This Volume, which forms a valuable Repository of Information regarding Ceylon and a General Handbook thereto, is highly circulated not only in the Island but throughout the British Empire.

It includes a complete list of all the Coffee, Tea, Rubber, and Cinchona plantations in the Island, with full details, also Directories of all sections of the community; a valuable body of Statistics, and much useful General Information. It is indispensable to all intelligent residents, or parties interested in the Colony.

PRICE OF THE VOLUME: 8 Rupees. Carriage, 1s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d. and postage to China, Straits, &c. Orders may be sent to "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong. [1421-3]

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE LONDON INSURANCE. The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES ON MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. Hongkong, 6th November, 1883. [699]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current rates.

SIEMENS & CO. Agents, Hongkong, 16th November, 1883. [11]

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. Hongkong, January, 1882. [1947]

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY.

For life mutual and profit belong to Policyholders and dependents are made annually.

STATUTE FOR YEAR ENDING

1883. December 1883.

Assured sum £1,370,944.

Surplus over all liabilities

£2,183,933.

to valuation made by

the Government.

Income for 1883

£2,717,982.

O. SETON LINDSAY.

Res. Manager, of the East.

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & CO. Agents, Hongkong. [109]

The *Hawkins* leaves to-day, and just a few words to let you know how things are going on here. H.M.S. *Champion* is still here, and the merchant steamers *Antenor* and *Gordon Castle*, and *Ardie* is coming in. The sailing vessel *Batavia* is still here. It is not safe to go ashore in the neighbourhood of the *Arrow*, but the natives are cooling down, and trade has never been better. The *Ameland* is now shipped without difficulty. The officials, however, are just as cheeky as ever, so far as they are concerned; the lesson given them by Admiral Corbett has been little good. And, indeed, what does China care for the safety of a few thousand men and the destruction that has been brought about. The man who is most contented is that when the *Tea* *Changting* comes in, he will have time to do something with the French. It is believed that Admiral Corbett intends to return with three or four thousand troops and occupy Fuchow. He has no easy task before him, if he attempts it, and I pity the foreigners at Nantai. As soon as the Chinese troops experience a defeat, they are sure to be more brutal than natural, that they will fall back on the side, and who can predict the result?

The *Changting* is still here, and the *Hawkins*, like the *Arrow*, takes the largest number of native passengers away that has ever been known to leave for your port in a single steamer. Soldiers and coolies are busy in the harbour, trying to remove what they can from the wrecks, and many are already dragging for big guns. Some are recovered from the Yang-tze, I hear, are to be taken to Foochow, and others are being sent to the *Ameland*. The *Ameland* has arrived, and they have been landed near Kinsay. The steamer cleared out immediately, and was not interfered with by the French.

THE CREW OF THE *NISERO*.

H. M. S. *Pegasus* arrived at Penang on the 14th September, having on board the eighteen survivors of the crew of the *Nisero*. The original number of the crew was twenty-five. The survivors were released by the Rajah of Penang on the payment of the sum of \$40,000, which sum was paid by the *Pegasus* when the crew were brought down to the place where the *Nisero* had been captured. The crew were received by the Acting Governor, Mr. Smith, at the Government Offices. The *Penang Gazette* gives an account of the interview. First the mate (Mr. Wright) and then each of the men, separately and by name, and with a few words of explanation as to the position each had held on board ship, and the part which had been taken in the history of the crew during the term of their imprisonment were introduced by Mr. Martin, the Hon. Envoy, who heartily shook hands with each of them and expressed his very great pleasure in seeing them there and bidding them welcome to Penang. Taking their cue from the mate, everyone thanked the Governor for his kind welcome and expressed their pleasure in finding themselves in such happy circumstances. One of the men, in good-humour now, with a smile, and all the world a-glow, turned a twinkling eye towards the whole affair, by the way in which he expressed His Excellency's hand, and assured him that His Excellency could not be more glad to see him than he was to see His Excellency. From the statements made by Mr. Wright and the men, it seems that though they had had to suffer some hardships—especially with regard to their food—their rations consisted of "mutton, ham, and mutton," consisting of "in regard to the Rajah's treatment of them generally. His Excellency behaved to them, as kindly as any way after his own fashion." Two of the men made up attempt to escape, but after being away two days and three nights they had to return. They knew the direction in which to make for, but had not been able to find the roads. They had been days up among the trees, and walking during the night in the direction as far as they could judge, from which they had been brought. They did not come across a single native during that time, and as they could get no food, they had to return to the place they started from. They were not punished for making the attempt, but were told that if anything of the sort happened again the guards would fire upon them.

His Excellency expressed the pleasure he had in seeing the men, congratulated them on their behaviour during the time of their captivity, and complimented Kelly and Halgreen, the men who tried to escape, on the admirable spirit they displayed in making the attempt to establish communications.

The men, during their stay at Penang were accommodated at the house of Mr. Kelly, not because they were sick, but because it furnished a comfortable accommodation. All their wants were attended to, and they were to leave home by the steamer *Bimed*, which was expected to leave on the 17th or 18th. They were all well and in good spirits. The Dutch inhabitants of Olphuth subscribed the sum of \$1000, and sent the same on board the *Nisero*. Mr. Tolson, who on the part of the Queen, presented the money to be distributed among the men, expressing a hope that, in distributing the money, the widows and orphans in Europe of the deceased members of the crew would not be forgotten.

PRICE OF THE VOLUME: 8 Rupees. Carriage, 1s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d. and postage to China, Straits, &c. Orders may be sent to "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong. [1421-3]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1877.

IN HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO. Agents, Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [1115]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$30,000 on any one

PIRE CLASS RISK.

RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED TO 1 PER CENT. NET PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, 9th May, 1884. [11]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 1% net per Annum, and other Insurance at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents, Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [731]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1877.

IN HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO. Agents, Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [192]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$30,000 on any one

PIRE CLASS RISK.

RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED TO 1% net per Annum.

MELCHERS & CO.

Agents, Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [10]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.

Agents, Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [116]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SHI, SANG, EQU.

YEW CHONG PANG, EQU.

CHAN LI CHU, EQU. [Q. HU CHU, EQU.]

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Notice of Premiums.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of INSURANCE against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

For Premiums, see page 10 of this Number.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents, Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [1423]

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRE GODOWNS at 1% per Cent. Net premium per Annum.

NORTON & CO.

Agents, Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [11]

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRE GODOWNS at 1% per Cent. Net premium per

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 26th September.

OPTUM.

Quotations are:
Malwa (New) .530 per piong, allc. 11.
Malwa (Old) .550 — 10.
Patna (New) .500 to .562 per cheet.
Patna (Old) .560 to .623
Benzar (New) .540

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand .381
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight .382
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight .382
Credit, at 4 months' sight .382
Demand Bills, at 3 months' sight .382
Bank Bill, on demand .470
Credit, at 4 months' sight .473
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight .224
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight .224
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, 3 days' sight .734
Private, 30 days' sight .74

SILVER.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—112
per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—
\$80 per share.
China, Canton, Insurance Company's Shares—
\$62 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,400 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 141 per
share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$180 per
share, ex div.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 145
per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$88 per
share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—
\$82 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dist. Company's
Shares—25 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Star Navigation Co.'s Shares—
25 per cent. discount.

China and Mauha Steamship Company, Limited—
25 per cent. discount.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—Par,
nominal.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$84 per
share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$145 per
share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—111
per share.

China-Sugar-Behring Company (Debentures)—
nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—37
per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$140 per
share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—
100 per share.

Pak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—
\$50 per share.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—\$60 per share.

Pakar Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per
share.

Hongkong Soap Manufacturing Company, Li-
mited—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. dis-

TO BE LET.

N. S. REMEDIOS TERRACE.
AUSTIN ROAD. Rent moderate.
Apply to C. P. A. SANGSTER.

Reverie, A. A. DON REMEDIOS, Deceased.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1884. [1404]

TO LET.

SHOPS on the Queen's Road Front of 15
Bank Buildings, opposite the Hongkong
Hotel.

Also Two large Front Rooms communicating
and a Back Room, together or separately, on 1st
Floor entrance from Wyndham Street opposite
the Club, suitable for Office or Company.

Also Front and Back Rooms on the 2nd Floor
suitable as offices or residences.
Apply to M. J. D. STEPHENS,

Solicitor, 18, Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1884. [1695]

TO BE LET.

N. O. 27. EIGEN TERRACE.

No. 3, MOSQUE TERRACE.
OFFICES at No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

HOUSES in SPRING GARDENS at Moderate
Rents.

GODOWNS, FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS.

GODOWNS, EAST AND WEST POINTS.

APPLY TO LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1884. [1239]

FOR SALE.

K OWLOON GARDEN LOTS Nos. 35
and 53.

TO LET.

No. 3, LOWER MORNING TERRACE.

No. 19, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to C. EWENS,

45, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1884. [1470]

TO BE LET.

THE PREMises at present occupied by
Messrs. Sixte & Co., and known as the
"Victoria Exchange."

APPLY TO H. A. WOOLNOUGH,

Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1884. [1703]

TO LET.

N. O. 3, SEYVOR TERRACE.

No. 3, PUDDLES HILL.

No. 25, PRAYA CENTRAL.

APPLY TO DAVID SASSOON SONS & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1884. [27]

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

APPLY TO DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [23]

TO LET.

G REENMOUNT, BOYAH ROAD, from

the 1st September, 1884.

APPLY TO GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, 22d July, 1884. [1370]

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received in STORAGE & Moderate
Rates, in First-class Godowns.

Also

Entire GODOWNS to 15-LET

APPLY TO MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1884. [1032]

TO BE LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE DETACHED RESIDENCE

"CRAGGEWOOSE" on the Cain Road.

Terms Moderate.

For Particulars, apply to HO KAI,

16, Bank Buildings,

Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1884. [1150]

TO LET.

With immediate Possession.

THE COMMODUS MATSHED next

to MARINE VILLA, Kowloon, on the

East End of the Bay, three minutes walk from

the Wharf.

For Terms, apply to R. A. GUBBAY,

No. 3, Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, 23d August, 1884. [157]

FOR SALE.

C. H. A. M. P. A. G. N. E.

MONOPOLE.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1240]

"LEONARDI QUILL."

NATURAL GERMAN BELTED

WAFFEN.

Bottled at Salzige Spring near Gross Kar-

den, in Cases of 8 Dozen Prints, \$2.50 per Case.

PUSTAU & CO.—Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1884. [1425]

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUO.

CHINESE DICTIONARY

WITH THE PUNJI AND MANDARIN

PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the

Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service

in all works of Chinese have of late years been

endeavored to express the numerous ob-

jects in machinery, photgraphy, telegraphy,

and in science generally, which the rapid advance

of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are

here given in extensive detail.

Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises

for students of a most instructive nature.

Both the Chinese and English are given in full,

the characters being fully explained, the best

examples being fully explained.

The student of this difficult language absolutely

requires examples to display the various ap-

plications and equivalents of different words, which

have one general meaning. Of these examples

this work contains more than five times as many

as any other Dictionary, hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of

the work is complete, so as to give to the

practitioner who understands English

—communicate effectively with natives who

understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect

the work will be found indispensable to all

Europeans residing in China, and to the native

themselves. It explains subjects fully with

very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted

to natives resident in England and interested

in Chinese affairs.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large

quarto pages.

A large REDUCTION in PRICE is made

to Purchasers of SIX more Copies.

LONDON.—MESSRS. H. & C. TRADING CO.

SAN FRANCISCO.—MESSRS. C. & J. TRADING CO.

NEW YORK.—MESSRS. S. M. PEGG & CO.

HONGKONG.—MESSRS. T. E. TEBBEN & CO.

“DAILY PRESS” OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

“DAILY PRESS” OFFICE, WY